From:	Gratz, Jeff
To:	Pabst, Douglas; Ash, Christine; DAgostino, Daniel
Cc:	Laureano, Javier; Brandt, Peter
Subject:	FW: THANK YOU!! FOR AWARENESS: PFAS One-Pagers for Region 2
Date:	Tuesday, February 12, 2019 1:57:45 PM
Attachments:	image001.jpg image002.png image003.png image004.png image005.png image006.png R2-NJ-American Cyanamid_February 2019 1230.docx R2-NJ-Chemours Chambers Works Fact Sheet February 12 2019 1230.docx R2-NJ-FAA Sites Atlantic City February 12 2019 1230.docx R2-NJ-Joint Base McGuire Dix Lakehurst February 12 2019 1230.docx R2-NJ-Solvay Fact Sheet February 2019 February 12 1230.docx R2-NY-Brookhaven National Labe_February_2019_1230.docx R2-NY-HOOSICK FALLS SITES Feb 2019 1230.docx R2-NY-Stewart-Newburgh February 2019 1230.docx R2-NY-WESTHAMPTON BEACH PFAS February 12_1230.docx
Importance:	High

Fyi; good info to have on hand. - Jeff

From: Kluesner, Dave
Sent: Tuesday, February 12, 2019 1:44 PM
To: Prince, John <Prince.John@epa.gov>; Carpenter, Angela <Carpenter.Angela@epa.gov>; Laureano, Javier <laureano.javier@epa.gov>; Brandt, Peter <Brandt.Peter@epa.gov>; Gratz, Jeff <Gratz.Jeff@epa.gov>; Iglesias, Ariel <Iglesias.Ariel@epa.gov>; Filippelli, John <Filippelli.John@epa.gov>; Everett, Adolph <Everett.Adolph@epa.gov>; Pocze, Doug <Pocze.Doug@epa.gov>
Cc: Kandil, Shereen <Kandil.Shereen@epa.gov>; Mears, Mary <Mears.Mary@epa.gov>; Rini, Sophia <Rini.Sophia@epa.gov>; Evangelista, Pat <Evangelista.Pat@epa.gov>
Subject: THANK YOU!! FOR AWARENESS: PFAS One-Pagers for Region 2
Importance: High
THANK YOU! The attached have been submitted to OW. Pete was highly complimentary of the team effort to pull all of this together on short notice.

David W. Kluesner

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2
Deputy Director, Public Affairs
290 Broadway, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10007
212.637.3653 (Office)
347.330.9439 (Cell)

From: Kluesner, Dave
Sent: Tuesday, February 12, 2019 1:39 PM
To: Drinkard, Andrea <Drinkard.Andrea@epa.gov>
Cc: Mears, Mary <Mears.Mary@epa.gov>; Block, Molly <block.molly@epa.gov>; Grantham, Nancy <Grantham.Nancy@epa.gov>; Lopez, Peter <lopez.peter@epa.gov>; Mugdan, Walter <Mugdan.Walter@epa.gov>; Lyon, Christopher <lyon.christopher@epa.gov>

Subject: PFAS One-Pagers for Region 2
Importance: High

Andrea,

Per Pete Lopez, the attached PFAS one-pagers are attached:

New York:

- Gabreski Airport / Air National Guard Base; **Westhampton, Long Island**
- Hoosick Falls Public Water Supply / McCaffrey Superfund Site; **Hoosick Falls**
- Stewart Air Force base / Newburgh Public Water Supply; **Newburgh**
- Brookhaven National Lab; **Brookhaven, Long Island**

New Jersey:

- Chemours Chambers Works RCRA Corrective Action; **Deepwater**
- American Cyanamid Superfund Site, **Bridgewater**
- FAA / Atlantic City Municipal Utility; **Atlantic City**
- Solvay Specialty Products; **West Deptford**
- Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst (JBMDL)

David W. Kluesner

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2

Deputy Director, Public Affairs

290 Broadway, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10007
212.637.3653 (Office)
347.330.9439 (Cell)

PFAS Talking Points - American Cyanamid Superfund Site
Bridgewater, New Jersey
February 12, 2019

Background:

- The 435-acre American Cyanamid Superfund site is located adjacent to the Raritan River in Bridgewater, NJ, and was placed on the NPL in 1983 after contamination was found in impoundments, soil and groundwater. The site was used for numerous chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing operations for more than 90 years.
- This site was placed on the Administrator's Emphasis List. In September 2018, EPA selected a $74 million remedy to address contaminated impoundments, which is expected to be the last phase of cleanup at the site. The impoundments are just over 4 acres in size and contain approximately 55,000 cubic yards of acid tar waste. The remedy includes excavation and dewatering of contaminated material within the impoundments, followed by shipment out of the area to a facility for treatment and disposal. Soil or clay impacted by the impoundment contaminants will be treated on-site using stabilization and solidification. Surrounding "berm materials" that do not require treatment will be used as backfill, and a protective cover will be placed over the entire area addressed.

Key Points:

- Construction of the groundwater portion of the site-wide cleanup is complete and the system is expected to be operational by spring 2019. Design of the soil portion of the remedy is underway.
- In 2017, NJDEP requested that the PRP start testing groundwater for several PFASs. Two rounds of sampling were conducted in 2017 and one in 2018. Low concentrations of PFOA, PFOS and PFNA have been detected. During the latest round, samples were collected from nine wells, and elevated concentrations were present in 5 of these wells (maximum concentrations overall of 0.031 ppb for PFOA and PFOS, and 1.94 ppb for PFNA. Additional sampling for this contamination will continue.

Talking Points:

- Groundwater is not currently used as a source of drinking water.
- No off-site impacts of PFAS from the site are currently indicated.
- Stakeholders such as state and local officials, nearby residents and commercial owners are provided regular site-related updates and are given the opportunity to share their concerns.
- The recently signed cleanup plan was strongly supported by the afore-mentioned stakeholders.

PFAS TALKING POINTS - CHEMOURS CHAMBERS WORKS RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION FACILITY
Deepwater, New Jersey
February 12, 2019

BACKGROUND:

- Chambers Works is a 1,455-acre complex located in Deepwater, New Jersey along the eastern shore of the Delaware River, just north of the Delaware Memorial Bridge. The facility was formerly owned by DuPont, now owned by Chemours, which is performing investigation and cleanup work at the facility under a RCRA Corrective Action Permit issued by EPA. EPA is the lead agency, working with the NJDEP, which provides technical support.
- Operations have included the production of PFAS, including PFOA. Facility soils and groundwater are impacted by elevated levels of volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, metals, and PFAS.
- In 2009, DuPont began implementing a sampling program for private drinking water wells in the vicinity of the facility. For wells showing concentrations of PFAS above applicable regulatory levels and advisories, DuPont (and now Chemours) has initially provided bottled water, and the necessary mitigation, usually by installing and maintaining granulated activated carbon (GAC) treatment systems.
- In recent months Chemours divulged that it has used HFPO Dimer Acid (i.e., GenX) in manufacturing operations at the facility.

KEY POINTS:

- Chemours sampled and detected GenX in six of eight on-site and off-site monitoring wells. The highest value found was 280 parts per trillion (ppt), while the next highest level was 67 ppt.
- Chemours initially sampled 15 residential wells that have GAC systems and detected Gen X in three. The concentrations were 11 ppt, 13 ppt, and 14 ppt, and all were prior to GAC treatment. The GAC systems removed the GenX to below detection levels. Approximately 120 additional private wells (with Point of Entry Treatment, or POET systems) were then sampled. Nine have detections of GenX in their pre-treated water, ranging from 5.6 ppt to 48 ppt. Post-treatment samples have been non-detect.
- As of late 2018, 151 private wells within Carney's Point and Oldmans Townships qualify for an alternate source of potable water. Of these wells, 128 have POET systems installed. Six POET installations are being scheduled. Eight have been connected to a public water supply system. One is on bottled water, two declined treatment, and five are unresponsive.
- Chemours sampled treated and untreated water from two nearby public water supplies for GenX. The wells did not have detectable concentrations of GenX.
- On September 26, 2018, Chemours submitted a workplan for sampling GenX (and other PFAS) in the Delaware River. EPA coordinated its review of the workplan with the NJDEP and provided comments.

TALKING POINTS:

- Under EPA and NJDEP oversight, Chemours is implementing an effective water sampling and treatment program for known PFAS compounds, the most prevalent of which is PFOA.
- When EPA learned that some on-site manufacturing operations also involve GenX, we insisted that initial sampling be performed on- and off-site, including at nearby private and public drinking water wells.
- EPA and NJDEP have ensured that the two nearby public water supplies were sampled for GenX and are in the process of determining how best to direct Chemours to better determine the nature and extent of the GenX in groundwater.

PFAS TALKING POINTS - FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES
Atlantic City, New Jersey
February 12, 2019

Background:

- The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is currently performing PFAS investigations at several areas throughout the site and addressing PFAS contamination found within several Atlantic City Municipal Wells located on their property.
- The William J. Hughes Technical Center is located in Atlantic City, New Jersey and serves as the national test center for FAA research and development programs. The Technical Center encompasses 5,052 acres and is located within the Pinelands National Reserve.
- The FAA leases approximately 119 acres to the New Jersey Air National Guard and the Department of Homeland Security.
- The site was added to the NPL in 1990 and contamination has been addressed through a base-wide remedial investigation at individual areas.
- Historical fire-fighting training areas, aircraft hangars and fire departments at the FAA and Air National Guard areas may have included the use of aqueous film forming foam containing PFAS.

Key Points

- PFAS were detected at levels greater than EPA's health advisory levels in the Fire Training area. High levels of PFAS are upgradient from the Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority's nine production wells, which are located on FAA property.
- Samples were obtained from the nine Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority production wells, the lower and upper reservoir, and from finished drinking water. Three of the production wells had exceedance of the health advisory level, the highest being 440 ppt (total PFOS and/or PFOA). One of the samples from the upper reservoir was just above the health advisory level at 71 ppt (total PFOS and PFOA).
- As a result, Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority has upgraded their treatment systems with gravity filters reducing PFAS levels to below health advisory levels in the finished drinking water.
- To address off-site, private wells, NJDEP took samples from 12 homes north of the FAA property line. Though there were some PFAS detections in seven of the 12 private wells sampled, the individual PFAS detections were below NJDEP's proposed standards.

Talking Points

- Although ACMUA production wells were impacted, steps have been taken to reduce levels of PFAS to below NJDEP proposed standards.
- FAA submitted preliminary assessment reports, which are being reviewed in conjunction with the Air National Guard's PFAS investigation they are performing on their property.
- EPA is in regular contact with FAA, Air National Guard and NJDEP to address emerging issues on the site.

PFAS Talking Points - Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst Superfund Site
New Jersey
February 12, 2019

BACKGROUND:

- Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst (JBMDL) is approximately 16.1 miles from Trenton, New Jersey. Ft. Dix, an Army base, and Lakehurst, a Navy facility, is now under the jurisdiction of the USAF Air Mobility Command when it was consolidated with the adjoining Air Force facility (McGuire) to become JBMDL.
- Cleanup activities are managed through the Air Force.
- Since early 2015, the Air Force has been investigating PFAS at JBMDL.
- In August of 2015, a 34 potential PFAS sources were identified at JBMDL: 21 sites at McGuire, 5 sites at Dix, and 8 sites at Lakehurst.
- In July of 2016, on-base sampling found extremely high levels of PFAS (over 200,000 parts per trillion (ppt)) mainly caused by fire training areas, crash sites and other areas utilizing fire-fighting foams containing the PFAS compounds.
- All of the on-base drinking water wells are 800 to 900 feet deep, tapping into the deeper aquifers that are not impacted by PFAS contamination.
- In October 2016, JBMDL expanded its site investigation to determine if the contaminant has traveled off-base.
- Sampling of private drinking water wells in areas within a two-mile distance downgradient of the JBMDL was performed. As of Dec. 2018, 188 wells were sampled and results indicated only five private wells located downgradient from the JBMDL-Lakehurst boundary exceeded the EPA Health Advisory Level of 70ppt. These wells were provided bottled water while installing GAC or reverse osmosis treatment units. No other results off-base were above the health advisory level.

KEY POINTS:

- JBMDL is listed on the Superfund National Priorities List.
- EPA and New Jersey are working together with JBMDL in assessing and investigating PFAS.
- JBMDL has reached agreement to connect two of the private wells off-base to the public water supply. Construction is planned to begin in the spring of 2019 and JBMDL is seeking approval for connecting a third property.

TALKING POINTS:

- JBMDL continues to reach out to private well owners who did not respond or consented to well testing.
- EPA, NJDEP, and the Air Force are finalizing the PFAS expanded site investigation work plans. After all off-site mitigation work has been completed, the Air Force will begin the remedial investigation of these sites to determine the nature and extent of PFAS contamination.

PFAS TALKING POINTS - SOLVAY SPECIALTY POLYMERS
RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION FACILITY, West Deptford, New Jersey
February 12, 2019

BACKGROUND:

- Solvay is a 243-acre facility situated in a mostly industrial setting, surrounded by a rural residential area and bordered to the north by the Delaware River. The hazardous waste management operations are managed under a New Jersey DEP permit for on-site hazardous waste storage and incineration.
- Solvay used the telomer-based fluorosurfactant (known as Surflon S-111) and sodium perfluorooctanoate, which contain chemical compounds belonging to PFAS, as a processing aid in its manufacturing processes until 2010. Surflon S-111 was used from 1985 to 2010. Sodium perfluorooctanoate was also used from 1995 to 2003. Solvay voluntarily joined the EPA 2010 / 2015 PFOA Stewardship Program in 2006, and it's our understanding that by 2010 Solvay phased out the use of PFAS at the facility.
- Delaware River surface water samples collected for PFAS by the Delaware River Basin Commission in 2007-2009 showed elevated levels of PFNA and others. In addition, NJDEP performed sampling for PFAS in selected Gloucester County public water systems in 2009 and in 2013. Elevated levels of PFNA and others were also detected.
- Solvay performed investigations in 2014 on surface water/sediment, on-site/off-site groundwater, public water systems, and private wells and also conducted air dispersion and deposition modeling. The results showed that PFNA and PFOA, among the PFAS analyzed, were the contaminants of concern in groundwater, the public water systems and private wells. PFNA and PFOA were detected in groundwater above the applicable state interim specific groundwater criterion (10 parts per trillion or ppt for PFNA) and state health guideline (40 ppt for PFOA).
- Similar PFAS compounds were also detected in surface water and sediment.

KEY POINTS:

- <u>Public Water Systems</u>: Beginning in 2014, Solvay performed a year of sampling of water at seven public water supplies in Gloucester County on a quarterly basis. PFNA and PFOA, among the PFAS analyzed, were the constituents of concern. In response, appropriate response actions (e.g., providing bottled water to residents, not using wells with elevated PFAS levels as drinking water sources) were taken to prevent unacceptable human exposure. For the Borough of Paulsboro's public water supply, in May 2016, Solvay installed a carbon treatment system for Paulsboro's Well 7 which had elevated concentrations of PFNA.
- <u>Site Groundwater Investigation</u> - PFNA was detected at on-site wells (as high as 482,000 ppt) and off-site wells (as high as 2,700 ppt for an off-site well approximately 1 mile downgradient from the facility boundary). In May 2018, Solvay submitted plans which propose to supplement the ongoing on-site pumping and treatment system to address off-site groundwater contaminated with VOCs. In 2019, Solvay is expected to begin implementation of an off-site groundwater pump and treat system for VOCs. The ongoing on-site and future off-site groundwater treatment systems are also expected to recover PFAS to some extent.
- <u>Private Potable Well Sampling</u> - Solvay performed private well sampling between May – December 2014. Solvay provided bottled water to those residences whose wells showed PFNA

and PFOA above their respective standard and guideline. Solvay sampled a total of 96 potable wells until September 2015. Under the NJDEP Publicly Funded Program, 245 private wells were sampled, and 46 locations have POETs installed. NJDEP connected 3 homes to a municipal water line and have plans to connect additional 12 locations which currently have POETs.

TALKING POINTS:

- NJDEP is the lead for the oversight of Solvay's corrective action activities under its site remediation program, including PFAS-related mitigation and cleanup activities on- and off-site. EPA, with NJDEP, has met with Solvay to discuss the PFAS investigation, mitigation and cleanup efforts. EPA also reviews and comments on Solvay's PFAS investigation work plans and reports.
- Solvay has been performing on- and off-site investigations to determine the nature and extent of PFAS contamination, particularly PFNA and PFOA. Solvay was cooperative in investigating and mitigating impacts of PFAS to nearby public water systems and affected communities.
- NJDEP is continuing to perform off-site investigations to assess and mitigate impacts of PFAS to private potable wells suspected to be impacted by Solvay's past operations.

PFAS TALKING POINTS - BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
Long Island, New York
February 12, 2019

Background

- The Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) site is an NPL site in Upton, New York with ongoing cleanup activities under Superfund. BNL is currently performing PFAS investigations at several areas throughout the site, and Suffolk County and New York State have requested off-base private well sampling.
- The BNL site is a research and development facility owned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) which was added to the NPL in 1989.
- Historical foam testing areas, petroleum facilities and fire departments at BNL may be potential sources of PFAS from aqueous film forming foam.
- In March 2017, BNL potable supply wells were sampled for PFAS compounds for the first time. Detections were noted in the first sampling and confirmed in 2017 and 2018. To date, the maximum combined concentration of PFOS and PFOA detected in the supply wells was 70.4 ppt.
- BNL initiated a Preliminary Assessment process in 2018, starting with an initial phase to characterize PFAS contamination in the source water contribution area of the supply wells.
- Phase 2 of the investigation focused on PFAS contamination in eight locations where firefighting foam was released. PFAS has been detected at levels greater than EPA's health advisory levels at or downgradient of BNL's fire station, with the highest exceedance being 12,144 ppt total PFOS and PFOA.
- BNL is currently in Phase 3 of the investigation, which will investigate onsite groundwater treatment systems, groundwater downgradient of two closed landfills, and in select monitoring wells. EPA has encouraged sampling at the base boundary, and BNL is preparing work plans to further address the boundary.
- Suffolk County and New York State have requested off-base sampling of approximately 97 private drinking wells, while BNL is continuing to proceed in a stepwise fashion to investigate on-base sources.

Key Points

- PFOS and PFOA have been detected on base at or downgradient of foam release areas.
- Suffolk County Department of Health Services has requested off-base sampling of approximately 97 private drinking water wells. Five private wells have been tested so far, and PFOS/PFOA were detected, but at levels below the health advisory level.
- BNL has agreed to a stepwise investigation, starting with on-base areas and moving off-base. They are currently conducting sampling in the third phase of the on-base investigation
- EPA is working with BNL to develop a plan for addressing contamination at the boundary.

Talking Points

- BNL is proceeding in a stepwise fashion to determine if on-base PFAS sources are potentially impacting off-base drinking water, while Suffolk County and NYSDEC, have requested off-base drinking water of approximately 97 wells.

PFAS Talking Points – Saint Gobain Performance Plastics / McCaffrey Street Superfund Site
Hoosick Falls, New York
February 12, 2019

Background:

- In 2015, EPA became aware of PFOA above EPA's (then) 400 ppt health advisory in the Village of Hoosick Falls' public drinking water supply. EPA recommended people not drink the water. The advisory level was subsequently lowered to 70 ppt. In July 2017, EPA added the Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics (SGPP) McCaffrey Street site to the NPL, although New York State is the lead agency for the site.
- Under consent orders with New York State, the PRPs are investigating the McCaffrey Street federal NPL site. Other contaminated Hoosick Falls sites are being addressed solely under the New York State Superfund Program. The PRPs installed a permanent water filtration system on the Village's water supply and are evaluating permanent alternate water supplies.
- Continued efforts are being made to determine all of the chemicals handled or used at the facilities and how they were disposed of to delineate the nature and extent of contamination.
- New York State and Region 2 requested ORD support to characterize potential residual PFAS released into the air from the SGPP-McCaffrey Street facility. In mid-March 2019, ORD expects to sample for PFAS and volatile organic compounds to identify compounds present in emissions from the facility. New York will use this information to determine whether conditions warrant the installation of air pollution control systems.

Key Points:

- EPA is playing an important coordinating role, helping to bring together the local government, New York State and others to address PFOA issues in Hoosick Falls.
- New York State is the lead for addressing contaminated sites and the public water supply in Hoosick Falls.
- Senator Gillibrand has called upon EPA to set standards for PFOA and supports cleaning up the SGPP-McCaffery Street site.
- New York State, with support from EPA, is working to establish a Hoosick Area Community Participation Work Group.

Talking Points:

- EPA has effectively collaborated with NYSDEC, the lead agency for the SGPP-McCaffrey Street NPL site and the other contaminated sites in Hoosick Falls. EPA is supporting the State in the investigation of the SGPP-McCaffrey site.
- EPA's Office of Research and Development is providing laboratory and analysis support for emission testing that will be performed at the stacks of the McCaffrey Street facility in mid-March 2019.
- EPA supported New York State's efforts to set up a community participation group that will focus on PFOA-related issues across the community, not just related to the NPL site. EPA will continue to collaborate very closely with state and local authorities and important stakeholders as work continues to address PFOA issues in Hoosick Falls.

PFAS TALKING POINTS - STEWART AIR FORCE BASE
Newburgh, New York
February 12, 2019

Background:

- Stewart Air National Guard Base is located in Newburgh, NY and is a site on the New York State Superfund list. Fire-fighting foam from a fire training area is a potential source for the PFAS contamination that has been found in Washington Lake, a drinking water source for the city of Newburgh. Stewart Air National Guard Base is located in Newburgh, New York. Two landfills were operated on the site and a fire training area was also operated as part of the Air National Guard base.
- As part of UCMR3, samples were taken from Washington Lake and analyzed for six PFAS chemicals. The highest concentration for PFOS ranges between 140 ppt to 170 ppt.
- In March 2016 – May 2016 New York State collected water samples in Lake Washington and found elevated levels of PFAS compounds. In anticipation of EPA lowering the provisional short-term Health Advisory for PFOA and PFOS, Newburgh declared a State of Emergency on May 2nd, 2016, removing the city from Lake Washington water. Water was initially drawn from the City's back-up reservoir, Brown's Pond, and approximately a week later they were connected to the New York City Catskill Aqueduct which serves New York City. The switch was paid for by New York State.
- New York State DEC / DOH are the lead agencies. They instituted a short-term pump and treat program to prevent Lake Washington water from breaching an earthen dam. They funded a permanent GAC system to treat municipal water supply.
- The New York State Department of Health started a PFOS blood sampling program in November 2017. PFOS blood levels in Newburgh residents on municipal water were detected at approximately four times above background.

Key Points:

- Firefighting foam use at Stewart Air National Guard is the likely cause of PFAS contamination detected in Lake Washington.
- The Air National Guard has been investigating contamination on their property. Both the DOD and the NYS DOT are potentially responsible parties.
- New York State has been investigating the nature and extent of contamination in the area outside the boundary of the Air National Guard base

Talking Points:

- New York State DEC / DOH are the lead agencies at Stewart Air Force Base, and they are continuing to handle the ongoing issues at the base.
- EPA continues to monitor progress, though we are not directly involved as it is not an NPL site.

PFAS TALKING POINTS – Francis S. Gabreski Airport / Air National Guard Base
Westhampton Beach, Long Island, New York
February 12, 2019

Background:

- The site is a New York State Superfund site where PFOS has been detected in public supply wells. The local municipal water provider acted quickly to address contamination.
- Francis S. Gabreski Airport is an active joint civil-military airport that has served as a New York State Air National Guard Base since 1951.
- Firefighting foam containing PFAS released during routine training activities is suspected to be the source of PFAS chemicals migrating off-site.
- Under EPA's Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3), Suffolk County Water Authority (SCWA) detected PFOS in public supply wells near the New York State Air National Guard Base at Gabreski Airport.
- SCWA has taken actions at address this issue, including installing carbon filters and taking some wells off line. The system currently meets EPA's 70 parts per trillion health advisory for PFOA and PFOS.
- Suffolk County Health department also tested private drinking water wells in the area and some exceeded the EPA health advisory levels. Bottled water was offered to any homes that exceeded the advisory levels and most have been connected to municipal water.
- The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation added the 89-acre site to its state Superfund list in September 2016. This site is not on EPA's Superfund List.

Key Talking Points:

- PFOS originating at the New York State Air National Guard Base at Gabreski Airport was detected in Suffolk County Water Authority's public supply wells through EPA-required sampling.
- The local municipal water provider is addressing contamination to ensure that water meets EPA's combined health advisory of 70 ppt for PFOA and PFOS.
- Private wells have been sampled and where there were exceedances of EPA's health advisory, alternate sources of drinking water were made available.
- The New York State Department of Health and Suffolk County are the lead for addressing this issue, and EPA is available to offer technical assistance as requested.
- We have full confidence in New York State and Suffolk County to have the lead on this matter and ensure that public health is protected.